

his life and obviously has a lot more to contribute. He and his wife Linda are here today, and we will have a reception for them starting at 10 a.m. in one of the reception rooms behind me. I invite my colleagues to stop by and meet Dr. Bluford and his wife Linda.

I thank him for his tremendous service. I know my colleagues join me in recognizing his great accomplishments and great service to this country.

EXHIBIT No. 1

GUION S. BLUFORD, JR. PH.D

Dr. Guion S. Bluford, Jr., President, The Aerospace Technology Group (ATG), an aerospace technology and business consulting organization specializing in aviation and space related technology development, analysis, and marketing related activities. Prior to joining ATG, Dr. Bluford was Vice President of Microgravity R&D and Operations for the Northrop Grumman Corporation and was responsible for all corporate microgravity research and technical development activities in support of NASA's Human Exploration and Development of Space (HEDS) Enterprise. He also served as the Program Manager of the NASA Glenn Research Center's Microgravity Research, Development, and Operations Contract (MRDOC). Headquartered in Cleveland Ohio, Dr. Bluford was responsible for the design, development, integration, and operational support of the NASA Fluids and Combustion Facility and associated space flight experiment hardware for the International Space Station. Prior to joining Northrop Grumman, he was Vice President of the Aerospace Sector of Federal Data Corporation (FDC) and was responsible for all NASA business. He has also been the Vice President of the Engineering Services Division of NYMA Inc and Program Manager of the NASA Lewis Research Center's Scientific Engineering, Technical and Administrative Related Services (SETAR) contract.

Prior to his service with Northrop Grumman, FDC, and NYMA, Inc., Dr. Bluford was a NASA mission specialist and payload commander astronaut on four Space Shuttle missions. He was selected in the first class of space shuttle astronauts in 1978 and was the first African American to fly in space in 1983 aboard Space Shuttle Challenger. In addition, he flew on a Spacelab flight as payload commander in 1985, a Department of Defense Strategic Defense Initiative Office flight in 1991, and a classified Department of Defense flight in 1992. He has logged over 688 hours in space.

Dr. Bluford served 29 years in the United States Air Force as an Air Force tactical fighter pilot in Vietnam, instructor pilot, staff development engineer, Branch Chief of the Aerodynamics and Airframe Branch of the Air Force Flight Dynamics Laboratory and NASA Astronaut. He has over 5200 hours of jet flight time in ten different aircraft.

Dr. Bluford received a Bachelor of Science degree in Aerospace Engineering from Penn State University and Masters of Science and Ph.D degrees in Aerospace Engineering from the Air Force Institute of Technology, and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Houston, Clear Lake, Texas.

Dr. Bluford serves on the Board of Directors of the U.S. Space Foundation, ENSCO Inc, and the Board of Trustees of The Aerospace Corporation. He has been a member of the National Research Council's Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board (ASEB) and the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). He is currently serving on the Board of Directors of the NASA Alumni League, Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleve-

land, the Great Lakes Science Center, and the National Inventors Hall of Fame Foundation.

He has been awarded the Department of Defense's Superior Service and three Meritorious Service Medals; the Air Force's Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service, Commendation, and ten Air Medals; NASA's Distinguished Service, Exceptional Service and four Space Flight Medals; the State of Pennsylvania's Distinguished Service Medal and thirteen honorary doctorate degrees. An AIAA Fellow, he was inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame in 1997.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will be a period for the transmission of morning business up to 60 minutes, with the first 30 minutes under the control of the Democratic leader or his designee and the second 30 minutes under the control of the Senator from Texas, Mrs. HUTCHISON, or her designee.

Mr. REID. I yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Maryland, to be followed by 10 minutes to the Senator from Oregon, followed by 10 minutes to the Senator from Louisiana, Ms. LANDRIEU.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Maryland is recognized for 10 minutes.

IRAQ

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I will state some of my principles as we debate the supplemental appropriations on Iraq.

One year ago, America was on the brink of war. Congress debated then whether America should go it alone to confront Saddam Hussein or get international support to bring the world with us. This week, Congress takes up a nearly similar debate: Do we go it alone or do we find a way to share the burden and the cost of the war?

Who should pay for the occupation and reconstruction of Iraq? According to the Bush administration, the answer is the American taxpayer, to the tune of \$87 billion.

I agree that as we consider this debate, we should have four principles to guide our thinking. First, there must be international burden sharing. If the stability of Iraq is in the world's interest, then the world should help pay for the reconstruction. The administration must be more aggressive in the pursuit of reconstruction funds from other countries and other international institutions.

Second, wherever possible, American aid should be loans, not giveaways. Iraq has the world's second largest oil reserves. These oil fields are capable of pumping out millions of barrels a day. That should translate into billions of dollars. Those profits should help with the reconstruction.

Third, we must always be clear that we support our troops. These are ordinary men and women called to do extraordinary and dangerous and difficult missions. They put their lives at risk to serve our country. Our troops need the equipment, the gear, the backup. And their families need financial support. Military families, with loved ones are in Iraq, need financial support to make ends meet and the health care they should get.

Third, the administration must lay out its plan to end the occupation of Iraq. There was a plan for the war. Now we need a plan for the peace. The American people deserve full disclosure: a real assessment of where we are going, how long we will be there. Iraq must not turn into a quagmire. We cannot pour in our funds and send more troops with no end in sight.

Last year, when we debated about the war, I said if it is important enough to the world to go, the world should go with us. I voted to go to the U.N. to have international legitimacy and international burden sharing, to share the dangers along with our troops as well as to share the cost of rebuilding Iraq.

During the debate I said: What is going to happen to our troops? And I asked it in classified situations and other briefings we received. I wanted to know if our troops were going to be greeted with a landmine or with a parade. Well, now we know the answer to that.

Our troops need all the support they can get. I believe we need more troops, but I do not think we need more American troops; they should come from other countries.

I believe there is money that needs to be spent in Iraq but not only our money. I think there needs to be international money. We had a coalition of the willing. Now we need a coalition of the wallet. Let them step to the plate to share the financial responsibility to create stability and a democracy in Iraq.

You bet I am behind our troops. And we want to vote to make sure they have the help and the assistance they need, not only the right gear. We understand they do not even have the proper body armor they need.

We also want to support their families here at home. They come back for 2 weeks for a breather, but their families' hearts are broken as the men and women go back to the war. We need to support those families financially, and we need to support those things in terms of health care.

When it comes to burden sharing, we now know the other countries are not stepping up. They are tepid. They were timid about the war, and they are tepid about reconstruction. Only 61 countries have committed to helping. They have committed \$1.5 billion to the reconstruction of Iraq, according to Ambassador Bremer's testimony. That is not enough.

But we were also assured by Secretary Rumsfeld that we could get the money for reconstruction from Iraqi oil. Well, let's get it. I support the kind of thinking that Senator DORGAN has presented, which is to replace the \$20 billion in grants for Iraqi reconstruction with loans, and to also create a framework for other nations to participate in those loans.

On a bipartisan basis, Senator KAY BAILEY HUTCHISON is working on an amendment to make \$10 billion in American aid work via a loan through the World Bank, a \$10 billion loan through the World Bank, with other nations contributing to the World Bank's Iraq reconstruction trust fund. That is the kind of thinking we need, and we need to work on a bipartisan basis. America needs to know we are trying to work on a bipartisan basis. But I repeat: We need loans, not giveaways.

Now, there are others who say: Oh, my gosh, Iraq is shackled with debt.

That debt was created by an illegitimate government in Iraq. And who is the money owed to? Well, the money is owed to Russia, to Saudi Arabia, to France. Why can't they forgive the debt? Make that their share. Just forgive the debt. Rather than giving more money, let France forgive the debt. Let Russia forgive the debt. Let Saudi Arabia forgive the debt. Let Iraq start with a clean slate and pay back America for what it is doing.

My constituents in Maryland are very patriotic, and they will do whatever is necessary to defend this Nation. But they have families and children to educate, mothers and fathers who are grappling with the health care costs of being older, retirement plans to do, and homes to buy. It is not fair to ask the American taxpayer to share the full burden of fighting this war.

While we are worried about Russia's debt, what about our debt? If we are worried about Iraq being too burdened with debt, what about our debt?

Now we need a debt of gratitude for what we are doing around the world. I think the way it can be repaid is to forgive the Iraqi debt. Let them start with a clean slate just as they are starting with a clean government, and move on.

When you look at the way they are spending money on reconstruction, they have money for schools, they have money for tech centers, they have money for job training and job centers, water and sewer grants—all of what we need in our own communities.

We know the people in Iraq have suffered. They have suffered under Saddam Hussein. They are now suffering under what looks like an internal civil war going on now among the different tribes.

I know the children need health care, the communities need electricity, and they need to have an economy to get back on their feet. But, my gosh, I sure wish some of this money was also being spent here at home.

The request for Iraq includes 250 tech centers with 20 laptop computers each, and computer training. They are going to build seven communities, with 3,500 units of affordable housing. And—guess what—we are going to build a primary school, two secondary schools, a health clinic, a place of worship, and a market in each community.

Yet at the same time, HOPE VI and other programs to revitalize American cities have been zeroed out. Technical centers to get our kids ready for the new century is sharply reduced. Infrastructure that we desperately need to protect public health and the environment, such as water and sewer grants, is so spartan and skimpy in my own VA-HUD bill.

So we have to look at where we are spending our money, and we have to look at where we are creating debt. If we are creating debt to improve our economy, to get our jobs going, I think we know that a little borrowing today might create jobs tomorrow. But now we are doing massive borrowing to rebuild Iraq, while others tell us they cannot afford to send troops and they cannot afford to spend money. I am saying we are beginning to not be able to afford this war in Iraq.

So I hope we can work on some solutions to have Iraq emerge as a democracy and bring our troops back home. We have to concentrate on how we can have our national honor abroad but restore our national Treasury.

I look forward to working on a bipartisan basis with my colleagues. We have to get down to business and get strategy on how we are getting out of Iraq, and also how we are getting out of debt.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon is recognized for 10 minutes.

INTERNET TAX FREEDOM ACT

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, the Senate knows, 5 years ago I was the sponsor in the Senate of the Internet Tax Freedom Act. This is law that was designed to ensure that the Internet be free of discriminatory taxes on Internet commerce and a variety of Internet activities. And it was designed to encourage the growth of the Internet.

The law has unquestionably worked. There is absolutely no evidence of anyone who has been harmed by the inability to discriminate against electronic commerce.

For many months now, Senators of both political parties have been working together to try to ensure the law that expires shortly would be reauthorized, and Senators have been working on a cooperative and bipartisan basis to go forward and reauthorize this law that has worked.

I had been under the impression that we were just about ready to bring this bill to the floor, but in the last few days a proposal that I find truly alarming has been brought forward by some

of the State and local officials. I come to the floor this morning to make sure the Senate is actually familiar with the language that is being brought forward.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this legislation I am going to discuss be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NON-TEXAS MARKUP

MORATORIUM ON INTERNET TAXES

Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, title XI, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681-719, provided that:

SEC. 1101. MORATORIUM.

(a) MORATORIUM.—No State or political subdivision thereof shall impose any of the following taxes:

(1) taxes on Internet access.

(2) multiple or discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce.

(b) PRESERVATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in this section, nothing in this title shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede, or authorize the modification, impairment, or superseding of, any State or local law pertaining to taxation that is otherwise permissible by or under the Constitution of the United States other Federal law [and in effect] on the date of enactment of this Act (Oct. 21, 1998).

(2) SPECIAL RULES.—If charges for Internet access are aggregated with and not separately stated from charges that are subject to taxation, then the charges for Internet access may be subject to taxation unless the Internet access service provider can reasonably identify Internet access charges not subject to taxation from its books and records kept in the regular course of business for other purposes.

(c) LIABILITIES AND PENDING CASES.—Nothing in this title affects liability for taxes accrued and enforced before the date of enactment of this Act, nor does this title affect ongoing litigation relating to such taxes.

(d) DEFINITION OF GENERALLY IMPOSED AND ACTUALLY ENFORCED.—For purposes of this section, a tax has been generally imposed and actually enforced prior to October 1, 1998, if, before that date, the tax was authorized by statute and either—

[(1) a provider of Internet access services had a reasonable opportunity to know by virtue of a rule or other public proclamation made by the appropriate administrative agency of the State or political subdivision thereof, that such agency has interpreted and applied such tax to Internet access services; or

[(2) a State or political subdivision thereof generally collected such tax on charges for Internet access.]

(e) EXCEPTION TO MORATORIUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall also not apply in the case of any person or entity who knowingly and with knowledge of the character of the material, in interstate or foreign commerce by means of the World Wide Web, makes any communication for commercial purposes that is available to any minor and that includes any material that is harmful to minors unless such person or entity has restricted access by minors to material that is harmful to minors—

(A) by requiring use a credit card, debit account, adult access code, or adult personal identification number;

(B) by accepting a digital certificate that verifies age; or

(C) by any other reasonable measures that are feasible under available technology.